

M O C

The castle I found of good strength, having a great *moat* round about it, the work of a noble gentleman, of whose unthrifty son he had bought it. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
The fortrefs thrice himself in person storm'd;  
Your valour bravely did th' assault sustain,  
And fill'd the *moats* and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*  
No walls were yet, nor fence, nor *mote*, nor mound,  
Nor drum was heard. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
To *MOAT*. *v. a.* [*moter*, French, from the noun.] To surround with canals by way of defence.  
I will presently to St. Luke's; there at the *moated* Grange resides this dejected Mariana. *Shakespeare's Measure.*  
An arm of Lethe, with a gentle flow,  
The palace *moats*, and o'er the pebbles creeps,  
And with soft murmurs calls the coming sleeps. *Dryden.*  
He fees he can hardly approach greatness, but, as a *moated* castle, he must first pass the mud and filth with which it is encompassed. *Dryden's Pref. to Aurengzebe.*  
MOB. *n. f.* [contracted from *mobile*, Latin.] The crowd; a tumultuous rout.  
Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawber; a very monster in a Bartholomew-fair, for the *mob* to gaze at. *Dryden.*  
Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes,  
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes;  
Compounds a medley of disjointed things,  
A court of coblers, and a *mob* of kings. *Dryden.*  
A cluster of *mob* were making themselves merry with their betterers. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 44.*  
MOB. *n. f.* A kind of female head-dress.  
To *MOB*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harass, or overbear by tumult.  
MO'BISH. *adj.* [from *mob*.] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.  
To *MOBLE*. *v. a.* [sometimes written *mable*, perhaps by a ludicrous allusion to the French *je m' habille*.] To dress grossly or inelegantly.  
But who, oh! hath seen the *mobled* queen,  
Run barefoot up and down. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
MO'BV. *n. f.* An American drink made of potatoes.  
MO'BILE. *n. f.* [*mobile*, French.] The populace; the rout; the mob.  
Long experience has found it true of the unthinking *mobile*, that the closer they shut their eyes the wider they open their hands. *South's Sermons.*  
The *mobile* are uneasy without a ruler, they are restless with one. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
MOBILITY. *n. f.* [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Latin.]  
1. Nimbleness; activity.  
*Mobility* is the power of being moved. *Locke.*  
Iron, having stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free *mobility*, will bewray a kind of inquietude. *Watson.*  
The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might out-last the exemplary *mobility*, and out-measure time itself. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*  
The Romans had the advantage by the bulk of their ships, and the fleet of Antiochus in the swiftness and *mobility* of theirs, which served them in great stead in the flight. *Arbuth.*  
You tell, it is ingenite, active force,  
*Mobility*, or native power to move  
Words, which mean nothing. *Blackmore.*  
2. [In cant language.] The populace.  
She singled you out with her eye as commander in chief of the *mobility*. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
3. Pickleness; inconstancy. *Ans.*  
MO'CHO-STONE. *n. f.* [from *Mocha*, therefore more properly *Mocha-stone*.]  
*Mocha-stones* are nearly related to the agat kind, of a clear horny grey, with declinations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, in black, brown, or red, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward.*  
To *MOCK*. *v. a.* [*moquer*, French; *moccio*, Welsh.]  
1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule.  
All the regions  
Do seemingly revolt; and who resist  
Are *mock'd* for valiant ignorance,  
And perish constant fools. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Many thousand widows,  
Shall this his mock, *mock* out of their dear husbands;  
*Mock* mothers from their sons, *mock* castles down. *Shakespeare.*  
We'll dishorn the spirit,  
And *mock* him home to Windor. *Shakespeare.*  
Others had trial of cruel *mockings* and scourgings. *Heb. xi.*  
I am as one *mocked* of his neighbour; the just, upright man is *mocked* to scorn. *Job xii. 4.*  
2. To deride by imitation; to mimic in contempt.  
I long, till Edward fall by war's mischance,  
For *mocking* marriage with a dame of France. *Shakespeare.*  
3. To defeat; to elude.  
My father is gone into his grave,  
And with his spirit sadly I survive,

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To *mock* the expectations of the world;  
To frustrate prophecies, and to raze out  
Rotten opinion. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously.  
He will not  
*Mock* us with his blest fight, then snatch him hence,  
Soon we shall see our hope return. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
Why do I overlive?  
Why am I *mock'd* with death, and lengthen'd out  
To deathless pain? *Milton's Par. Reg. b. x.*  
Heav'n's fuller influence *mocks* our dazzl'd fight,  
Too great its brightness, and too strong its light. *Prior.*  
To *Mock*. *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport.  
Pluck down my officers, break my decrees;  
For now a time is come to *mock* at form. *Shakespeare.*  
A stallion horse is as a *mocking* friend; he neigheth under every one. *Ezek. xxii. 4.*  
A reproach unto the heathen, and a *mocking* to all countries. *Job xxi. 3.*  
After I have spoken, *mock* on.  
When thou *mockest*, shall no man make thee ashamed? *Job xi. 3.*  
MOCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Ridicule; act of contempt; sneer; gibe; flirt.  
Tell the pleasant prince this *mock* of his  
Hath turn'd his balls to gun-floues. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Oh, 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's arch *mock*,  
To lip a wanton, and suppose her chaste. *Shakespeare.*  
Fools make a *mock* at sin. *Prov. xiv. 9.*  
What shall be the portion of those who have affronted God, derided his word, and made a *mock* of every thing that is sacred? *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
Colin makes *mock* at all her piteous smart,  
A lass that Cicly hight, had won his heart. *Gay.*  
2. Imitation; mimicry.  
Now reach a strain, my lute,  
Above her *mock*, or be for ever mute. *Crago.*  
MOCK. *adj.* False; counterfeit; not real.  
The *mock* astrologer, El astrologo fingido. *Dryden.*  
That superior greatness and *mock* majesty, which is ascribed to the prince of fallen angels, is admirably preserved. *Spitt.*  
MO'CKABLE. *adj.* [from *mock*.] Exposed to derision.  
Those that are good manners at the court, are as ridiculous in the country, as the behaviour of the country is most *mockable* at court. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
MOCK-PRIVET. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*  
MOCK-W'LOW. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*  
MO'CKEL. *adj.* [the same with *mickle*. See *MICKLE*. This word is variously written *mickle*, *mickel*, *mochil*, *mochel*, *mickle*.] Much; many.  
The body bigg, and mightily pight,  
Thoroughly rooted, and wondrous height,  
Whilom had been the king of the field,  
And *mockel* mast to the husband did yield. *Spenser.*  
MO'CKER. *n. f.* [from *mock*.]  
1. One who mocks; a scoffer; a derider.  
Our very priests must become *mockers*, if they shall encounter such ridiculous subjects as you are. *Shakespeare.*  
Let them have a care how they intrude upon so great and holy an ordinance, in which God is so seldom *mocked* but it is to the *mockers* confusion. *South's Sermons.*  
2. A deceiver; an elusory impostor.  
MO'CKERY. *n. f.* [*moquerie*, Latin.]  
1. Derision; scorn; sportive insult.  
The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen  
The laughing-flock of fortune's *mockeries*,  
Am the only daughter of a king and queen. *Fa. 24.*  
Why should publick *mockery* in print be a better test of truth than severe railing farcalsms. *Watt.*  
2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment.  
A new method they have of turning things that are serious into *mockery*; an art of contradiction by way of scorn, where-with we were long sithence forewarned. *Hooker, b. v.*  
3. Sport; subject of laughter.  
What cannot be prefer'd when fortune takes,  
Patience her injury a *mockery* makes. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Of the holy place they made a *mockery*. *2 Mac. viii. 17.*  
4. Vanity of attempt; delusory labour; vain effort.  
It is as the air, invulnerable;  
And our vain blows malicious *mockery*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show.  
To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,  
Like rusty mail in monumental *mockery*. *Shakespeare.*  
What though no friends in fable weeds appear,  
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,  
And bear about the *mockery* of woe  
To midnight dances. *Pope's Mised.*  
MO'CKING-BIRD. *n. f.* [*mocking and bird*.] An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.  
MO'CKINGLY. *adv.* [from *mockery*.] In contempt; petulantly; with insult. *MO'CKING-*

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MO'CKING-STOCK. *n. f.* [*mocking and stock*.] A butt for merriment.  
MO'DAL. *adj.* [*modale*, Fr. *modalis*, Latin.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.  
When we speak of faculties of the soul, we assert not with the schools their real distinction from it, but only a *modal* difference. *Glanville's Scops.*  
MODALITY. *n. f.* [from *modal*.] Accidental difference; modal accident.  
The motions of the mouth by which the voice is discriminated, are the natural elements of speech; and the application of them in their several compositions, or words made of them, to signify things, or the *modalities* of things, and so to serve for communication of notions, is artificial. *Hobbes.*  
MODE. *n. f.* [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Latin.]  
1. Form; external variety; accidental discrimination; accident.  
A *mode* is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is always effected as belonging to, and subsisting by, the help of some substance, which, for that reason, is called its subject. *Watt's Logic, p. i.*  
Few allow *mode* to be called a being in the same perfect sense as a substance is, and some *modes* have evidently more of real entity than others. *Watt's Logic.*  
2. Gradation; degree.  
What *modes* of fight betwixt each wide extreme,  
The mole's dim curtain, and the linx's beam;  
Of finell, the headlong lionsess between,  
And bound fagacious on the tainted green. *Pope.*  
3. Manner; method; form; fashion.  
Our Saviour beheld  
A table richly spread, in regal *mode*,  
With dishes piled. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. ii.*  
The duty itself being resolved upon, the *mode* of doing it may easily be found. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*  
4. State; appearance.  
My death  
Changes the *mode*; for what in me was purchas'd,  
Falls upon thee in a much fairer sort,  
For thou the garland wear'st successively. *Shakespeare.*  
5. [*Mode*, French.] Fashion; custom.  
There are certain garbs and *modes* of speaking, which vary with the times; the fashion of our clothes being not more subject to alteration than that of our speech. *Denham.*  
We are to prefer the blessings of Providence before the splendid curiosities of *mode* and imagination. *L'Estrange.*  
They were invited from all parts; and the favour of learning was the humour and *mode* of the age. *Temple.*  
As we see on coins the different faces of persons, we see too their different habits and dresses, according to the *mode* that prevailed. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
If faith itself has different dresses worn,  
What wonder *modes* in wit should take their turn? *Pope.*  
MODEL. *n. f.* [*modele*, French; *modulus*, Latin.]  
1. A representation in miniature of something made or done.  
I'll draw the form and *model* of our battle;  
Limit each leader to his several charge,  
And part in just proportion our small strength. *Shakespeare.*  
You have the *models* of several ancient temples, though the temples and the gods are perished. *Addison.*  
2. A copy to be imitated.  
A fault it would be if some king should build his mansion-house by the *model* of Solomon's palace. *Hooker, b. v.*  
They cannot see sin in those means they use, with intent to reform to their *models* what they call religion. *K. Charles.*  
3. A mould; any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it incloses.  
Nothing can we call our own but death;  
And that small *model* of the barren earth,  
Which serves as paste and cover to our bones. *Shakespeare.*  
4. Standard; that by which any thing is measured.  
As he who presumes steps into the throne of God, so he that despairs measures providence by his own little contracted *model*. *South's Sermons.*  
5. In *Shakespeare* it seems to have two unexampled senses.  
Something formed or produced.  
I have commended to his goodness  
The *model* of our chaste loves, his young daughter. *Shak.*  
6. Something small and diminutive; which, perhaps, is likewise the meaning of the example affixed to the third sense.  
England! *model* to thy inward greatness,  
Like little body with a mighty heart. *Shakespeare.*  
To *MO'DEL*. *v. a.* [*modeler*, French.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate.  
When they come to *model* heav'n,  
And calculate the stars, how they will wield  
The mighty frame. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. viii.*  
The government is *modelled* after the same manner with that of the Cantons, as much as to small a community can imitate those of so large an extent. *Addison on Italy.*

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MO'DELLER. *n. f.* [from *model*.] Planner; schemer; contriver.  
Our great *modellers* of gardens have their magazines of plants to dispose of. *Speet. N<sup>o</sup>. 414.*  
MODERATE. *adj.* [*moderatus*, Lat. *moderé*, Fr.]  
1. Temperate; not excessive.  
Sound sleep cometh of *moderate* eating, but pangs of the belly are with an insatiable man. *Ecclef. xxxi. 20.*  
2. Not hot of temper.  
A number of *moderate* members managed with so much art as to obtain a majority, in a thin house, for passing a vote, that the king's concessions were a ground for a future settlement. *Swift.*  
3. Not luxurious; not expensive.  
There's not so much left as to furnish out  
A *moderate* table. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*  
4. Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet.  
These are tenets which the *moderate*st of the Romanists will not venture to affirm. *Smalbridge.*  
Fix'd to one part, but *mod'rate* to the rest. *Pope.*  
5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean.  
Quietly consider the trial that hath been thus long had of both kinds of reformation; as well this *moderate* kind, which the church of England hath taken, as that other more extreme and rigorous, which certain churches elsewhere have better liked. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
6. Of the middle rate.  
More *moderate* gifts might have prolong'd his dates,  
Too early fitted for a better state. *Dryden.*  
To *MO'DERATE*. *v. a.* [*moderor*, Latin; *moderer*, Fr.]  
1. To regulate; to refrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress.  
With equal measure the did *moderate*  
The strong extremities of their rage. *Spenser.*  
By its stringent quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
2. To make temperate.  
Ye swarthy nations of the torrid zone,  
How well to you is this great bounty known?  
For frequent gales from the wide ocean rise  
To fan your air, and *moderate* your skies. *Blackmore.*  
MO'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *moderate*.]  
1. Temperately; mildly.  
Each nymph but *moderately* fair,  
Commands with no less rigor here. *Waller.*  
Blood in a healthy state, when let out, its red part should congeal strongly and soon, in a *moderately* tough, and swim in the serum. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
MO'DERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *moderate*.] State of being moderate; temperateness.  
MODERATION. *n. f.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]  
1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence; state of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes.  
Was it the purpose of these churches, which abolished all popish ceremonies, to come back again to the middle point of evenness and *moderation*? *Hooker, b. iv.*  
A zeal in things pertaining to God, according to knowledge, and yet duly tempered with candor and prudence, is the true notion of that much talked of, much misunderstood virtue, *moderation*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
In *moderation* placing all my glory,  
While totes call me whigs, and whigs a tory. *Pope.*  
2. Calmness of mind; equanimity. [*moderation*, Fr.]  
Equally inur'd  
By *moderation* either state to bear,  
Prosperous, or adverse. *Milt. Par. Reg. b. xi.*  
3. Frugality in expence. *Ainsworth.*  
MODERATOR. *n. f.* [*moderator*, Lat. *moderatus*, Fr.]  
1. The person or thing that calms or restrains.  
Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a *moderator* of passions, and a procurer of contentedness. *Walton's Angler.*  
2. One who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question. Sometimes the *moderator* is more troublesome than the actor. *Bacon's Essays.*  
How does Philopolis seasonably commit the opponent with the respondent, like a long-practised *moderator*? *More.*  
The first person who speaks when the court is set, opens the case to the judge, chairman, or *moderator* of the assembly, and gives his own reasons for his opinion. *Watts.*  
MO'DERN. *n. f.* [*moderne*, Fr. from *modernus*, low Latin, verbis *modi*, modernus, ut *die diurnus*. *Ans.*]  
1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique.  
Some of the ancient, and likewise divers of the *modern* writers, that have laboured in natural magic, have noted a sympathy between the sun and certain herbs. *Bacon.*  
The glorious parallels then downward bring  
To *modern* wonders, and to Britain's king. *Prior.*  
2. In